English Paper C					English Paper D			
	Alle S	TEXT!						
1	С	31	В	1	c	31	D	
2	D	32	С	2	С	32	E	
3	D	33	D	3	D	33	С	
4	В	34	A	4	A	34	A	
5	c	35	D	5	D	35	D	
6	E	36	A	6	E	36	D	
7	В	37	С	7	В	37	N	
8	c	38	D	8	С	38	В	
9	С	39	N	9	D	39	В	
10	E	40	D	10	A	40	С	
11	В	41	N	11	В	41	A	
12	E	42	С	12	D	42	В	
13	A	43	c	13	E	43	С	
14	В	44	D	14	D	44	A	
15	D	45	С	15	С	45	В	
16	С	46	N	16	A	46	D	
17	D	47	В	17	С	47	С	
18	A	48	D	18	E	48	A	
19	D	49	С	19	D	49	N	
20	A	50	D	20	С	50	С	
21	В			21	D			
22	С			22	В			
23	A		1 1 1 1	23	С			
24	E			24	D			
25	В			25	С			
26	В			26	В			
27	E			27	D			
28	С			28	D			
29	D			29	A			
30	A			30	В			

## ENGLISH PAPER C

## Please read the following before you start the test:-

- 1. Do not begin the test until you are told to do so.
- 2. This is a multiple choice test so you need to mark your answers on the separate answer sheets, not in this booklet.
- 3. Mark your answers clearly on the answer sheets using a pencil. In the column that has the same number as the question, draw a firm line clearly through the rectangle next to your answer. Do not cross out any answers if you want to change an answer, rub it out completely and put in your new answer. Make sure that you keep your place on the answer sheet.
- 4. Try and answer as many questions as you can. If you cannot answer a question, do not waste time on it but go on to the next question. If you are unsure of an answer, choose the one which you think is best.
- 5. You can do any rough working out in this booklet.
- 6. Work as quickly and as carefully as you can.
- 7. You will have 50 minutes to complete the test.



## **Digging Through the Past**

The following story is written by Carol Ferro, who is a professional children's storyteller based in Trafford.

Archaeologists dug the site of a Viking Great Hall. It wasn't much to look at. A rectangle of patches of dark soil showed where huge wooden posts had once stood. A patch of charred ground showed where a huge fire once burned. In times long past, this space was filled with feasting and music, but all that could be seen was dust, test pits and finds trays. Simon was the youngest member of the digging team. He dug up a metal disc with strange symbols on it, half exposed but intact. He rubbed the surface to expose the markings and found himself in a familiar, yet totally different place . . .

A Viking metal-worker named Geir carefully shaped a disc. He etched symbols into it to warn people about the place where several strange things had happened since the winter. He looked up to see a bemused-looking man, holding a piece of metal exactly the same as Geir's.

10 The man spoke a foreign language, but seemed to be called Simon. He wore strange clothes and seemed very confused. He spoke of 'supervisors' and 'phoning' and seemed convinced that there were 'cameras' hidden around the hall.

Geir assumed cameras must be some kind of demon. The man called Simon seemed to both fear and expect them.

15 Geir was fascinated by the gift the man had brought. It was just like his disc, but ancient, worn and battered. He offered the man his disc to look at while he inspected the other, but the two discs touched in a flash of light. Geir the Viking found himself in a familiar, yet totally different place . . .

Archaeologists puzzled over Simon's sudden disappearance. As they stood near the spot where he was last seen, a stranger appeared as if from nowhere. The stranger wore furs and animal skins and held a shiny metal disc carved with strange symbols. The disc was skilfully made, bearing distinctive Viking marks and made with traditional Viking methods. Experts were puzzled that an artefact with such attention to detail looked as perfect as the day it was made.

The man spoke a strange language and seemed confused. The one thing they could understand of his speech was the "camera?" which he said as he pointed to cars, speakers and radios. He saw a display with an artist's drawing of the site and his face lit up as he recognised his home. He pointed to the picture and looked up at them. They knew that he was asking to go to the place from the picture.

They showed him the scorch marks from the great fireplace and the trays of objects they'd found on site. The strange man picked up a metal brooch and studied it. He ran his fingers over the ancient writing and read it out perfectly. Then they knew that this man was a visitor from the past, a living record of the time they were studying. They taught him how to speak English and he taught them how to write in Runes. He taught them how to shape metal and they taught him how to work a computer.

The Viking, Geir, found his way in the new world. He had a career as a history expert, a specialist in the social history of Viking people. He was fascinated by the history of one particular Viking, Simon the Wise.

Legends told that Simon the Wise came from the land of the gods. He could tell the future and had great skills with words. It was said that he owned a quill that needed no ink and that he could capture the

image or voice of any man with his magic stone. Simon the Wise was buried near the site where the Viking had appeared. When the grave was found, scientists were puzzled. The grave held the skeleton of a Viking and the bones had clearly lain undisturbed for hundreds of years. Beside the skeleton was a box of grave goods. It contained a modern pair of glasses, a mobile phone and a ballpoint pen. Nobody could explain how they came to be found in an ancient grave. Many people thought it was a trick of some kind.

Geir knew better and opened the mobile phone. The memory card contained some photos, which he managed to recover. The pictures showed village life in Viking times. As Geir looked through them, his eyes stung with tears. Here, in images of times long past, were all the people he had grown up with. He saw a picture of his wife and children eating in the Great Hall. The next one showed his brother shaping metal to make knives. The last picture showed a set of map coordinates written in pen on a piece of paper, along with the words:

"Geir, bring the disc. Come home."

Geir printed the pictures, took the shiny metal disc from the museum and found the coordinates on a map. He went to the place and dug down into the soft earth. A metre down, his shovel struck something metal. He knew what he needed to do. He unwrapped the shining metal disc he'd brought with him from the past. He placed it onto the corroded disc he'd just dug up. Suddenly, he found himself in a totally different, yet familiar place . . .

Geir had found his way home!

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lang biggi dan 190 pangang Kabaga ganggan tuga sakan ang an mata hini kawasi. Pinatagangan asaw

- Why do you think that the author describes the site of the Viking Great Hall using the words "It wasn't 1. much to look at" in line 1? Viking Halls were small places where only a few people lived and the base where a complete in the complete in
  - A.
  - Viking Halls were places where only animals such as sheep and cows lived B.
  - Only a few remains of the Viking Hall could be seen C.
  - The author does not like the Vikings D.
  - The Viking Hall was full of people feasting E.
- How do we know that Vikings had a huge fire in the hall? 2.
  - The remains of the fireplace could be seen A.
  - Because of the rectangle of patches of dark soil B.
  - The Viking Hall had been burnt down long ago C.
  - The archaeologists had discovered a patch of charred ground at the dig site D.
  - There were huge wooden posts at the dig site E.
- What do you think were kept in the trays which could be seen at the dig? 3.
  - Fines which the archaeologists had to pay for working at the site A.
  - Dust and soil B.
  - C.
  - Interesting items found by the archaeologists D.
  - E. The trays were used to transport food at lunchtime
- 4. Why did Simon rub the disc that he had found?
  - So that it would transport him back in time to meet the Vikings A.
  - To clean the disc so that he could see the markings more clearly B.
  - C. To try to rub the markings off the disc
  - To make the disc shiny before he showed it to his friends D.
  - Simon's job as the youngest archaeologist was to clean any items found E.
- Why was the place in which Simon found himself 'familiar' (line 6)? 5.
  - A. He had been there before on holiday
  - B. He had seen films of old Viking villages
  - He was in the same place but in a different time C.
  - He had been on a lot of archaeological digs D.
  - E. He was young and found everywhere an adventure
- What was it about Simon's appearance which Geir noticed? 6.
  - A. He spoke a foreign language
  - B. He spoke of supervisors and phoning
  - C. He looked like all the other Vikings
  - He was afraid of demons D.
  - He was wearing unusual looking clothes

- 7. Why did Geir assume that cameras were demons?
  - A. He had never seen a camera before and was frightened of them
  - B. Simon seemed to fear cameras
  - C. Geir did not like the flash on a camera
  - D. The word 'camera' in English meant 'demon' in the Viking language
  - E. Cameras were no longer allowed in Geir's village
- 8. In what way was Simon's disc different to Geir's?
  - A. It was larger
  - B. It was shiny because Simon had polished it
  - C. It was worn and battered
  - D. A light flashed from it
  - E. It was smaller
- 9. What happened that caused Geir to be transported into the future?
  - A. He polished Simon's disc
  - B. He swapped discs with Simon
  - C. The two discs touched
  - D. He spoke some ancient words over the disc in a strange language
  - E. He inspected the disc which Simon had brought
- 10. The disc which Geir held contained Viking symbols. How else could the archaeologists tell that it was a Viking disc?
  - A. Because they knew that Geir was a Viking
  - B. The words on the disc said that it was made by a Viking
  - C. The disc had a very old date on it
  - D. Geir was wearing typical Viking clothing
  - E. The disc had been made using methods which only the Vikings used
- 11. What did Geir see that reminded him of the place he had come from?
  - A. Cars, speakers and radios
  - B. A drawing of his home
  - C. The dig site
  - D. A familiar yet totally different place
  - E. A large fire
- 12. What does the author mean when she says that Geir's 'face lit up' (line 25)?
  - A. His face began to burn
  - B. He was suffering from sunburn
  - C. He began to blush
  - D. He looked very unhappy
  - E. He looked very happy

13.	What do you think are the 'Runes' mentioned in line 31?								
	A. An ancient alphabet used by the Vikings								
	B. A way of shaping metal used by the Vikings								
	C An ancient computer language								
	D. An ancient calendar with only 10 months								
	E. A way of making animal furs into clothes								
	What do you think Simon's (mario stone) was (line 2612								
14.	What do you think Simon's 'magic stone' was (line 36)?								
	A. The disc which he was carrying when he was transporting back into the past								
	B. A mobile phone								
	C. A stone which Simon used to make fire								
	D. A ballpoint pen								
	E. A box of matches								
15.	How did Geir know where to find the disc when he needed to get home?								
	A. Simon spoke to him in a dream								
	B. He found the disc by accident								
	C. The disc was buried by Simon								
	D. Simon used a photograph to show Geir where to find the disc								
	E. Simon came back and gave Geir the disc								
16.	Which of the words below is the closest in meaning to 'corroded' (line 52)?								
	A. shiny								
	B. painted								
	C. rusted								
	D. dirty								
	E. valuable								
17.	What does it mean when it says that Geir 'found his way in the new world' (line 32)?								
	A. He found the way to a new world								
	B. He found the new world very strange								
	C. He was able to use a map to find his way around								
	D. He settled into his new surroundings and became successful								
	E. He always longed to be back in his Viking home								
4.6									
18.	Which of the words below is closest in meaning to 'etched' (line 7)?								
	A. engraved								
	B. painted								
	C. imagined								
	D. called								
	E. joined								

19.	What type of words are the following?							
	shaped (line 7)		dug (line 5)	burned (line 3)	rubbed (line 5)	looked (line 8)		
	A.	nouns						
	В.	adjectives						
	C.	prepositions						
	D.	verbs						
	E.	adverbs						
20.	Whi	ch of these wo	rds is being used :	as an adjective in the p	naccage?			
20.	Α.	dark (line 2)	as is being used a	an adjective in the p	Dassage:			
	В.	music (line 3	per a letter of the fil					
	C.	disc (line 5)	Aladae de 18 de 18					
	1.17	the state of the s						
	D.	in (line 6)						
	E.	the (line 9)			Anna Anna			
21.	Which of the following words is used as a proper noun in the passage?							
	A.	Legends (line	34)					
	В.	Viking (line 3			nearly the same			
	C.	Experts (line	The state of the s	Sephania - Albania	a 61 daireann an amh			
	D.							
	E.	Nobody (line						
77.0000	Ε,	Nobody (line	39)					
22.	Whi	ch of the follow	ing words is used	as an adverb in the p	assage?	areas areas		
	A.	of (line 11)						
	B.	symbols (line	: 5)					
	C.	skilfully (line						
	D.	they (line 29)						
	E.	brooch (line 2						
	<b>-</b>	broom (iiiie a						
23.	Whi	ch of the follow	ing words in the p	passage is a prepositio	n?.	g an early of t		
	A.	of (line 1)						
	В.	space (line 3)			yraashaalaa ah lu			
	C.	foreign (line :			n da over side a or wide.			
	D.	gift (line 15)						
	E.	and (line 19)						
7.5A15.9.A	Sulverse	and the same		The state of the s	nia san sanca masecuzikya Marania	YES TO A SECTION OF THE SECTION OF T		
24.	Which of the following words from the passage is a common noun?							
	A.	phoning (line	11)					
	B.	around (line :						
	C.	while (line 16						
	D.	perfect (line 2						
	E.	disc (line 49)						
		430 (11116 43)						

25.	She had to walk	-						
	A. mood	B. mud	C. must	D. mop	E. music			
26.	Tables and chair	s are examples of _						
. (	A. future	B. furniture	C. consumables	D. groceries	E. ornaments			
27.	We can see through a glass window because it is							
	A. opulent	B. opaque	C. transported	D. translucent	E. transparent			
28.	The tower block had been designed by a famous							
	A. artefact	B. arable	C. architect	D. antelope	E. artillery			
29.	The boy was hungry after his long walk and ate his meal							
	A. ruefully	B. respectfully	C. ruggedly	D. ravenously	E. crustily			
30.	The Governmen stay in Europe.	t decided to hold	SELECTION SALES WAS ASSESSED.		blic could decide whether to			
	A. referendum	B. reflective	C. recovery	D. revival	E. refusal			
31.	Scientists always	try to find logical c	elektropyonet Establ	events.				
	A. inconsolable	B. inexplicable	C. insolent	D. invidious	E. incurable			
32.	The burning chemical gave off a very odour.							
	A. pristine	B. punctured	C. pungent	D. parcelled	E. plaintive			

In this passage, there are some spelling mistakes. On each numbered line, there is either one mistake or no mistake. Find the group of words with a mistake in it and mark its letter on your answer sheet. If there is no mistake mark N. 33. Jo worked as a road sweeper. Every day he swept up the mud and beged for pennies from В C 34. the people who past. Poor Jo wasn't pretty and he wasn't clean! His clothes were only a В 35. few poor rags that hardly protected him from the cold and the reign. He had never В C 36. bean to school and could neither write nor read; he could not even spell his own name. B C 37. Poor Jo! He was ugly and dirty and ignorant, but he new one thing - that it was wicked to 38. tell a lie and, knowing this, he always told the truth. One other thing poor Jo knew two A B C D 39. well was what it meant to be hungry. For little Jo was very poor. He lived in 'Tom-All-Alones', C В 40. one of the most horrible places in all of London. The people who lived in this dreadfull den B B C D A N 41. were the poorest of London's poor. All miserably clad, all dirty and all very hungry. Continue to the next page

mi	this passage, there are some mistakes in the use of punctuation. On each numbered line, there is either one stake or no mistake. Find the group of words with a mistake in it and mark its letter on your answer sheet. If ere is no mistake mark N.
42.	Breakfast eaten and the slim camp-outfit lashed to the sled, The men turned their backs  A B C D N
43.	on the cheery fire and launched out into the darkness. at once they began; the cries that  A B C D N
44.	were fiercely sad - cries that called through the darkness and cold to one Another and  A B C D N
45.	answered back. Conversation ceased. Daylight came at nine oclock. At noon, the sky to  A B C D N
46.	the south warmed to pink and marked where the bulge, or the earth, intervened between  A B C D N
47.	the meridian sun and the northern world? The rose-colour swiftly faded. The grey light of day  A  B  C  D  N
48.	that remained lasted until three o'clock, when it faded and the pall of the arctic night  A B C D N
49.	descended upon the lone and silent land. As the darkness, came on, the hunting cries to right  A B C D N
50.	and left and rear drew closer. So close that the dogs were thrown into short-lived panics!"  A B C D N
	END OF TEST









